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of freeing their chattels, and between 1782, the date of the manumitting act, and 1806, the free negro population increased by leaps and bounds. Then, in the latter year, the Legislature, in order to preserve the seriously-threatened institution of slavery, exiled all slaves freed after that date. This act kept manumission within limits, but in 1860, 60,000 free negroes lived in Virginia.

All this Dr. Russell has set forth with learning and skill. He has also made many new points which will somewhat change the current conception of slavery. In one notable instance he bears testimony to the good-heartedness of the Virginia people. It used to be the impression, based chiefly on the orthodox theory of the negro's total inferiority, that the free negro was the lowest and most degraded portion of the human family. If this had been true it would have been a sad reflection on the civilizing qualities of the Southern people; but Dr. Russell shows conclusively that many free negroes were prosperous and respected citizens—that is that the dice were not clogged too much against them; they had a chance to better themselves, even in a slave-holding community. In doing this he incidentally raps Miss Ellen Glasgow, quoting her description of Free Levi in "The Battle-Ground," 'who shares alike the pity of his white neighbors and the withering contempt of his black ones.' It is pleasant to learn that this conception of the free negro is, in considerable part, mistaken, and that many freedmen of antebellum days, though in themselves a menace to slavery, found fair treatment at the hands of slaveowners.

H. J. ECKENBODE.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PAPERS, 1771-1781. VIRGINIA SERIES VOLUME III. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume VII. Edited with Introduction and Notes by James Alton James, Northwestern University. Published by the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield Illinois 1912. pp. clxvii, 715, with 5 portraits and index.

The Illinois State Historical Library is doing a great work for the history of the West, and also (as far as the Virginia Series is concerned) for the history of Virginia. The Volumes so far published have been models in selection and scholarly editing. In the present volume a complete collection has been made, for the first time, of the letters and papers of George Rogers Clark and his lieutenants and correspondents. No account of the time could possibly be as graphic as that written from day to day by the men who were in the field or who were, with limited resources, supporting the movement. No one who is interested in Clark's Campaigns or in the

American occupation of the West can afford to be without this volume. It comes down to November 1781. Documents will be completed in another volume. The introduction is probably the best short account of the Conquest of the Northwest which has been written.

AN ADDRESS BY HENRY T. WICKHAM, Esq., OF VIRGINIA. At a special Session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Held at Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday, May Sixth, 1913, on the Occasion of the Presentation on Behalf of the Virginia Bar Association of a Portrait of HON. JOHN BLAIR, JR, From 1789 to 1796 A Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, pp. 30, with portrait

An excellent presentation of all that can now be learned in regard to one of our "forgotten worthies"

THE ANDERSONS OF GOLD MINE, HANOVER CO VA.

GENEALOGY OF THE LOMAX FAMILY OF VIRGINIA. Chicago 1913.

These are carefully prepared accounts of the families named. They are privately printed by the compilers and are intended for distribution in the families immediately concerned. Each is a valuable addition to Virginia genealogy.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN PAUL JONES. BY MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN. ILLUSTRATED. TWO VOLS. NEW YORK, 1913; xvi, 478; vii, 513, with index.

It is a remarkable fact that nobody in the United States knows anything about John Paul Jones—that is no one but the authors of lives of him. On any other subject, from the Creation to the present Mexican troubles, there can be nothing written, which does not call forth an endless number of students, experts and critics who learnedly dissect, patronize or refute what has been published. In regard to Paul Jones, however, the case is different. The critics are exceedingly diffident and do not attempt any show of superior knowledge, but praise the excellence of the author's work. The fact that the reviewers praised Buell's famous work of fiction as they now do Mrs de Koven's biography, is nothing against her book, but only an evidence of the general ignorance referred to. The writer, like the others, cannot pretend to make a critical review; but it always has been a source of some little pride to the publishers of this magazine that when all the reviews (including the Historical) were praising Buell, we (see Vol. VIII, 442, &c.) were not taken in